

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated from the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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This pitiful truth nowhere appears with more force than in the relations between masters and servants as we have made them. Our social errors, our want of simplicity and kindness, all fall back upon the heads of our children. There are certainly few people of the middle classes who understand that it is better to part with many thousands of dollars than to lead their children to lose respect for servants, who represent in our households the humble, yet nothing is truer. Maintain as strictly as you will conventions and distances, that demarcation of social frontiers which permits each one to remain in his place and to observe the law of differences—that is a good thing, I am persuaded—but on condition of never forgetting that those who serve us are men and women like ourselves. You require of your domestics certain formulas of speech and certain attitudes, outward evidence of the respect they owe you. Do you also teach your children and use yourselves manners toward your servants which show them that you respect their dignity as individuals as you desire them to respect you? Here we have continually in our homes an excellent ground for experiment in the practice of that mutual respect which is one of the essential conditions of social sanity. I fear we profit by it too little. We do not fail to exact respect, but we fail to give it. So it is most frequently the case that we get only hypocrisy and this supplementary result, all unexpected—the cultivation of pride in our children. These two factors combined heap up great difficulties for that future which we ought to be safeguarding. I am right, then, in saying that the day when by their own practices you have brought about the lessening of respect in your children you have suffered a sensible loss.

Why should I not say it? It seems to me that the greater part of our labor for this loss. On all sides, in almost every social rank, I notice that a pretty bad spirit is fostered in children, a spirit of reciprocal contempt. Here those who have calloused hands and working clothes are disdained; there it is all who do not wear blue jeans. Children educated in this spirit make sad fellow citizens. There is in all this the want of that simplicity which makes it possible for men of good intentions, of however diverse social standing, to collaborate without any friction arising from the conventional distance that separates them.

If the spirit of caste causes the loss of respect, partisanship, of whatever sort, is quite as productive of it. In certain quarters children are brought up in such fashion that they respect but one country—their own; one system of government—that of their parents and masters; one religion—that which they have been taught. Does any one suppose that in this way men can be shaped who shall respect country, religion and law? Is this a proper respect—this respect which does not extend beyond what touches and belongs to ourselves? Strange blindness of cliques and coteries, which arrogate to themselves with so much innocent complacency the title of schools of respect, and which, out-

side themselves, respect nothing. In reality they teach, "Country, religion, law—we are all these!" Such teaching fosters fanaticism, and if fanaticism is not the sole antisocial ferment it is surely one of the worst and most energetic.

If simplicity of heart is an essential condition of respect, simplicity of life is its best school. Whatever be the state of your fortune, avoid everything which could make your children think themselves more or better than others. Though your wealth would permit you to dress them richly, remember the evil you might do in exciting their vanity. Preserve them from the evil of believing that to be elegantly dressed suffices for distinction, and, above all, do not carelessly increase by their clothes and their habits of life the distance which already separates them from other children. Dress them simply. And if, on the contrary, it should be necessary for you to economize to give your children the pleasure of fine clothes, I would that I might dispose you to reserve your spirit of sacrifice for a better cause. You risk seeing it lily recompensed. You dissipate your money when it would much better avail to save it for serious needs, and you prepare for yourself, later on, a harvest of ingratitude. How dangerous it is to accustom your sons and daughters to a style of living beyond your means and theirs! In the first place, it is very bad for your purse. In the second place, it develops a contemptuous spirit in the very bosom of the family. If you dress your children like little lords and give them to understand that they are superior to you, is it astonishing if they end by disdaining you? You will have nourished at your table the deplorable product which costs dear and is worthless.

Any fashion of instructing children whose most efficient result is to lead them to despise their parents and the customs and activities among which they have grown up is a calamity. It is effective for nothing but to produce a legion of malcontents, with hearts totally estranged from their origin, their race, their natural interests—evils which in the end make the fundamental fabric of a man. Once detached from the vigorous stock which produced them, the wind of their restless ambition drives them over the earth like dead leaves that will in the end be heaped up to ferment and rot together.

Nature does not proceed by leaps and bounds, but by an evolution slow and certain. In preparing a career for our children let us imitate her. Let us not confound progress and advancement with those violent exercises called somersaults; let us not so bring up our children that they will come to despise work and the aspirations and simple spirit of their fathers; let us not expose them to the temptation of being ashamed of our poverty if they themselves come to fortune. A society is indeed diseased when the sons of peasants begin to feel disgust for the fields, when the sons of sailors desert the sea, when the daughters of workmen, in the hope of being taken for heiresses, prefer to walk the streets alone rather than beside their honest parents. A society is healthy, on the contrary, when each of its members applies himself to doing very nearly what his parents have done before him, but doing it better, and, looking to future elevation, is content first to fulfill conscientiously more modest duties.

Education should make independent men. If you wish to train your children for liberty, bring them up simply and do not for a moment fear that in so doing you are putting obstacles in the way of their happiness. It will be quite the contrary. The more costly toys a child has, the more feasts and curious entertainments, the less he is amused.

In this there is a sure sign. Let us be temperate in our methods of entertaining youth, and especially let us not thoughtlessly create for them artificial needs. Food, dress, nursery, amusements—let all these be as natural and simple as possible. With the idea of making life pleasant for their children some parents bring them up in habits of gormandizing and idleness, accustom them to sensations not meant for their age, multiply their parties and entertainments. Sorry gifts these! In place of a free man you are making of a freed with luxury, he tires of it in time, and yet when for one reason or another his pleasures fail him he will be miserable, and you with him, and, what is worse, perhaps in some capital encounter of life you will be ready—you and he together—to sacrifice manly dignity, truth and duty from sheer sloth.

Let us bring up our children simply—I had almost said rudely. Let us entice them to exercise that gives them endurance, even to privations. Let them belong to those who are better trained to fatigue and the earth for a bed than to the comforts of the table and couches of luxury. So we shall make men of them, independent and staunch, who may be counted on, who will not sell themselves for pottage and who will have within the faculty of being happy.

A too easy life brings with it a sort of lassitude in vital energy. One becomes blasé, disillusioned, an old young man, past being diverted. How many young people are in this state! Upon them have been deposited, like a sort of mold the traces of our decreeditude.

our skepticism, our view and the bad habits they have contracted in our company. What reflections upon ourselves these youths weary of life force us to make! What announcements are given on their brows!

These shadows cast by us by contrast that happiness lies in a life true, active, spontaneous, ungalled by the yoke of the passions, of unnatural needs, of unhealthy stimulus, keeping intact the physical faculty of enjoying the light of day and the air we breathe and in the heart the capacity to thrill with the love of all that is generous, simple and fine.

The artificial life engenders artificial thought and a speech little sure of itself. Normal habits, deep impressions, the ordinary contact with reality, bring frankness with them. Falsehood is the vice of a slave, the refuge of the cowardly and weak. He who is free and strong is unflinching in speech. We should encourage in our children the hardness to speak frankly. What do we ordinarily do? We trample on natural disposition, level it down to the uniformity which for the crowd is synonymous with good form. To think with one's own mind, feel with one's own heart, express one's own opinion—how unconventional, how rustic! Oh, the atrocity of an education which consists in the perpetual muzzling of the only thing that gives any of us his reason for being! Of how many soul murders do we become guilty! Some are struck down with bludgeons, others gently smothered with pillows! Everything conspires against independence of character. When we are little, people wish us to be dolls or graven images; when we grow up they approve of us on condition that we are like all the rest of the world—automatons; when you have seen one of them you've seen them all. So the lack of originality and initiative is upon us, and platitude and monotony are the distinctions of today. Truth can free us from this bondage. Let our children be taught to be themselves, to ring clear, without crack or muffle. Make loyalty a need to them, and in their gravest failures, if only they acknowledge them, account it for merit that they have not covered their sin.

To frankness let us add ingenueness in our solitude as educators. Let us have for this comrade of childhood—a trifle uncivilized, it is true, but so gracious and friendly—all possible regard. We must not frighten it away. When it has once fled it so rarely comes back! Ingenueness is not simply the sister of truth, the guardian of the individual qualities of each of us; it is besides a great informing and educating force. I see among us too many practical people, so called, who go about armed with terrifying spectacles and huge shears to ferret out naive things and clip their wings. They uproot ingenueness from life—from thought, from education, and pursue it even to the region of dreams. Under pretext of making men of their children they prevent their being children at all; as if before the ripe fruit of autumn, flowers did not have to be, and perfumes, and songs of birds, and all the fairy springtime.

I ask indulgence for everything naive and simple—not alone for the innocent conceits that flutter round the curly heads of children, but also for the legend, the folk song, the tales of the world of marvel and mystery. The sense of the marvelous is in the child the first form of that sense of the infinite without which a man is like a bird deprived of wings. Let us not wean the child from it, but let us guard in him the faculty of rising above what is earthly, so that he may appreciate later on those pure and moving symbols of vanished ages wherein human truth has found forms of expression that our arid logic will never replace.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The voting machine companies and their agents are greatly disturbed over the bill introduced by Representative Branch of Martinsville, making the use of machines compulsory, but limiting the price per machine to \$300. They insist that the machines—that is good ones—cannot be supplied at the figure named in Mr. Branch's bill. Mr. Branch's idea in making this maximum price was to prevent the companies from working grafts at the expense of the taxpayers. The price now charged for machines runs from \$500 to \$650, which he thinks is far too high.

millionaire, to recover from Hannah today among the Republicans from the First district who came to witness the election of Mr. Hemenway to the senate. Colonel Frank B. Posey and George A. Cunningham, candidates to succeed him in congress, were on hand with many of their loyal constituents and as every county was represented there was much work done. Each side is confident of winning, but it is said that Cunningham has the backing of the organization.

MINER'S LAMP STARTED FIRE

Twenty Men Imprisoned, Four Dead, Near Decatur, Ill.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 18.—As a result of fire in the stables of the Decatur Coal company's mines four miners are known to be dead, one miner is missing and another is in the hospital, probably fatally injured. About twenty miners were imprisoned by smoke in distant entries, but were rescued, except those named. The fire was extinguished after a long struggle. It is supposed that overhead timbers in the stables were ignited by a miner's lamp. John Price and August Rex, supposed to be dead, were brought out alive.

SENATORS CHOSEN

Beveridge and Hemenway Are Elected by General Assembly.

BY UNPRECEDENTED MAJORITIES

Both Senators Deliver Notable Addresses—Senator Beveridge Speaks With Splendid Eloquence on the Growth of the National Idea—Senator-Elect Hemenway Discusses Forcefully the Greatness of the Republic.

Indianapolis, Jan. 18.—At the joint session of the house and senate this afternoon Albert J. Beveridge was declared re-elected to the United States Senate to succeed himself for a term of six years, and James A. Hemenway as the successor of Senator Charles W. Fairbanks in the same great legislative body for the four years period of the senior senator's term yet remaining, beginning with Senator Fairbanks' accession to the vice presidency on the 4th of March next.

The entire session of yesterday was given over in both branches of the general assembly to a series of nominating speeches. The canvass of the vote today showed that Beveridge and Hemenway received 117 votes each, while Shively and Kern, the Democratic nominees, had received 33 votes each. The republican majority was eighty-four, the largest in the history of the party in Indiana. Senator Beveridge, who will become the senior senator from Indiana after March 4th, and Senator-elect Hemenway received an enthusiastic greeting from the members of the general assembly and an assemblage of onlookers which taxed the capacity of the lobby, the galleries and even the adjacent corridors of the capitol.

The speeches of both senators-elect were notable. Senator Beveridge said:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: An American senator is the servant of all the American people. He must consider every law, every policy, foreign and domestic, from the viewpoint of the nation and not from the viewpoint of the state; or rather, he must understand that the viewpoints of the state and nation are the same. What ever is good for the nation is good for the state. Hostility of interests or of heart between any portion of the American people constituting the state—and the whole American people constituting the nation, is unthinkable.

Our nation is the most vital fact in the political life of every American. Our whole history is nothing but the story of the developing nation. Now by war and now by peace, now on battlefield and now in furrow, forge and counting-room, from the very beginning within the reachable sublime process has gone on of the compounding of a people. And we are today still within the inspiring operation of those forces which, for a hundred years, have been welding separated communities and alien bloods into one vast indivisible and indissoluble brotherhood call the American People—a brotherhood which other nations already realize will be the dominant human force of the world's near future.

For we Americans, great, strong, free and enlightened as we are, are still a nation in the making. And what a glorious circumstance for us who live in this constructive hour! For ours is the privilege of helping to build American nationality even as our fathers helped to build it in their day. Ours is the opportunity of being craftsmen of our national destiny. Ours is the distinction of being artisans working the will and accomplishing in part the plans of that great Architect whose infinite wisdom has designed our place among the children of men, and for whose wise and righteous purposes in the economy of this world, the making of our nation was begun and will be finished.

Considering himself the servant of the nation as a whole and of such a nation, the duties of an American legislator become nobler, larger, more easily understood; laws have a broader, simpler and truer meaning; policies become wiser and more uniform; treaties have a deeper and wider significance; and our history itself, instead of being a jangle of events, takes on the regularity and inevitableness of a syllogism.

For example, the power and duty of the nation to build roads, dredge rivers, maintain harbors, is so clear that it is no longer questioned. Yet within the memory of living men that power was denied upon the ground that we were not a nation, but merely an assemblage of separate sovereignties. But the people knew better. The people had the instinct of nationality. The people understood that, in spite of artificial lines, they were one people, speaking one tongue, acknowledging one faith, conducting among themselves a common commerce, and owing allegiance higher than all other allegiance to a supreme and common flag. And so the people worked out for themselves the grand and simple argument of nationhood, beside which the contentions of the past against it appear today little, irrelevant and absurd.

No man doubts today the power of the nation, inherent in our nationality itself, to extend the republic's boundaries, and the conquest of a continent by the American people is the most brilliant chapter in the history of modern civilization. And yet when

Jefferson, against his constitutional judgment, but in obedience to his national instinct, acquired from Napoleon not only the Mississippi's mouth, but our whole mighty Middle West, it was gravely declared on the floor of congress that the Union, by that act, was actually dissolved. A few short decades have made this position appear so foolish that we must twice read the record to believe that such a position was in reality ever assumed. The growth of the national idea has settled forever the nation's power to unfurl its flag wherever interest or duty calls it; and today the only question is the wisdom and righteousness of the policy in each particular case.

It was once said that the republic was in reality a mere jumble of sections; that each section had interests peculiar to itself and antagonistic to the others; and that any section might even have institutions alien to those of other sections of the country. Even now it is sometimes asserted that an equilibrium between these sections must be maintained; that this is not a government of people, but a government of areas; that, for illustration, the West is hostile to the East, or the South unfriendly to the North. But war settled that; peace settled it; railroads, telegraph, telephone—the network of intelligence which progress has woven all over the land, settled it. And today the American people are making their laws and institutions as harmonious and uniform throughout the republic as their interests and sympathies are similar and fraternal.

Thus we see that all our history is a record of the making of the nation; and the moving finger of events still writes that noble chronicle. Within the recent past the three permanent American achievements have been developments of American nationality. The results of the war with Spain are important, considered merely as independent historical events. But when we behold the Gulf sentinels by the flag and forts of the republic; when we see the gateway of the East an American possession, and another and enduring step taken toward that mastery of the Pacific to which our situation on the globe and the necessities of our future entitle us; when we realize that with these material and permanent national advantages comes also the quickening of that national spirit and pride which always follows such national endeavor abroad; and when we feel within us that, as a people, as a nation, we have been called to the performance of ennobling duties where help and light are needed; when the whole field and far consequences of our recent foreign activities are considered, how plain is the truth that it is all another and a world manifestation of our nationality. How clear it is, even to us who are a part of the movement, that here is a call to duty, opportunity and power which comes only to a people who are realizing their unity and their possession of a national mind, a national purpose and a national will.

The great waterway across the isthmus will be monumental as an engineering feat, invaluable to the commerce of mankind, historic as a method of the closer relationship of the human race. Yet for us its deepest meaning is the growth of our nationality. It links our coast lines and forges our ports from Maine to Oregon into an unbroken and unbreakable chain. It makes our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard one, even as the law which governs our coastwise trade is one. In short, it consolidates the nation. The feeling among the people that the canal would accomplish this has been the deeper reason for the demand of Americans everywhere that it should be constructed. And this feeling was the force which at last swept away all opposing interests and compelled the beginning of this mighty enterprise.

So all our past history and the large and lasting statesmanship of the present is but the development of a single principle as simple as it is irresistible—the principle of nationality. And just so the laws of congresses and policies of presidents in the future must spring from this same eternal principle. What is good for all of the American people; what will bind closer and still closer together all the American people; what will make more fervent and lasting the spirit of brotherhood among all the American people; what will best destroy the spirit of provincialism wherever found and brighten and strengthen the spirit of Americanism over every inch of the republic?—these are the questions which American law-givers should ask themselves in determining every public act. For our country is broad; rivers divide it; mountains separate it; the speeding years promise a hundred and fifty million people within a single existing lifetime; and in the distant future it can be held together only by a national wisdom in the minds of the millions profound enough to understand that the interests of New York and Nebraska are one; that the destinies of Michigan and Mississippi are identical; that the opinion and ideals of the people of Indiana are the opinion and ideals of the people of all the land, even to its uttermost borders; and that the thought and aspiration of Americans living on our seaboard are those of Americans dwelling midway between the oceans.

Of all the American people, none know this so well, or should know it so well as the people of Indiana, within the borders of whose state is the center of population of the nation, whose commonwealth is itself the very heart of the republic, who have abolished their state flag and acknowledge today no banner but the common ensign of our common land. If one state more than another may claim the proud distinction of being the most national of American commonwealths, may it not

justly be, by the location, training and instinct of its people, the state of Indiana?

We Indians are proud of our record in war and in peace, proud of the hero hosts we have sent to the battlefields of the republic, proud of our public schools, of our institutions of learning and benevolence, of the character of our citizenship, of the great names we have given to the nation in the past, of the work of our living sons in letters and science—work which is enriching the literature and knowledge of the world. But our chiefest pride—is that we are Americans, citizens of the greatest nation in the world, a nation whose star is only rising and whose full glory the future alone will behold.

This is Indiana's conception of the principle which should govern and inspire the public men she gives to the service of the nation. And in accepting the priceless honor you again confer upon me, I can no more earnestly express my appreciation than by pledging you that I will be guided by this spirit in the study of every problem and the discharge of every duty. To serve the people of the nation and all the people, regardless of party, creed or section—this is at once the task and reward of him who sits in the republic's councils. I say to serve all the people regardless of sections, because all sections are dissolved in the nation; of creed, because all faiths are tolerated by the nation; of parties, because even the judgment of majorities should be tempered by consideration for the views of honest minorities, since all parties are included in the nation and all opinions make up that composite intelligence which we call the mind of the nation.

And be sure it must be service of the people in very truth—a service so whole-hearted that it takes the best energies of the life of him who serves, so spotless that it welcomes light like snow-clad peaks and shines as white and pure as they beneath it; so wise and brave that in the real interests of the people, it will resist, if need be, the temporary and mistaken demand of the millions until their unerring second thought brings to the statesman's support the people's just and final judgment. Such is the obligation which should fill the heart and uplift the soul of him who enters the service of the American people—a service which in its sacredness is second only to that of the ministry of God.

For this honor and privilege of serving the nation I thank you. And I thank you, too, that, in naming a successor to my distinguished associate whom the American people have called to a higher station, you are sending to my side so able a man and so agreeable a colleague as James A. Hemenway.

The Nation! That is my ideal. We look to the time when the American people shall have come into their own and taken the place appointed for them by the Master of human destinies—the first place among the nations by right of power and justice and that righteousness which exalteth a nation; the first place in the governments of men by right of that superior worth we have wrought out of our opportunities—by right of the greater increase of the talents given into our keeping; the first place among those human forces that work for the upliftment of mankind and the spreading of the light; the first place among the powers of earth, not for vainglory or the vaunting of ourselves, or even for our selfish interests, but, in the distant end, for the advancement of all the race and the increased peace and happiness of this troubled and war-torn world. This is the American ideal, broad as humanity, holy as religion—to this ideal we will be faithful.

Mr. Hemenway's Address.

Mr. Hemenway said:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Permit me, from the depths of a grateful heart, to thank you for the great honor that you, as the constituted authority in this state, have seen fit to confer upon me by choosing me as the successor of Charles W. Fairbanks in the Senate of the United States. To say that I appreciate it greatly but feebly expresses the fact. My appreciation is quickened both by a sense of the confidence that is implied in your selection and by a realization of the distinction it confers.

I gratefully accept the honor that you have bestowed upon me, but not, I assure you, without a deep sense of its responsibilities; but being stirred by an earnest resolve to render loyal service to the state and nation. I pledge you my faith and devotion to the full extent of my limited powers.

It is, indeed, a mark of great honor and confidence to be chosen by you to represent our sovereign state in that august and venerable assembly, which has been graced in successive epochs by the eloquence and genius of all those eminent statesmen who, for more than a hundred years, have been beacon lights upon the pathway of our national progress. The attainment of that honor is in itself an end worthy of the mature ambition and the earnest endeavor of the best citizen and the brightest intellect.

I need not assure you that your action is personally agreeable and gratifying in many ways. It transfers to me, however unworthy of it as I may be, the mantle of our beloved Fairbanks. It assures to me the privilege of serving as colleague with our worthy and gifted Beveridge, and it carries with it the warrant and promise of official association in the upper house of congress, not only with those gentlemen, but also with other distinguished leaders of the senate who represent the very first order in statecraft, and

whose names, without regard to party affiliation, are household words, not alone within their own states, but throughout the confines of the republic.

The distinction that attaches to the honorable position to which you assign me is two-fold. On the one hand it springs from the high standing of the state which confers it, and on the other from the exalted character of the body to which the assignment is made. As to the Senate of the United States, you will agree with me, I am sure, when I assert that with its membership of ninety, representing the forty-five enlightened states of the American Union, having an aggregate population of eighty millions of souls, it is the most august and distinguished parliamentary body on this earth. The limited membership enhances the importance and the potency of its individual members. Its aggregate constituency is more than twice as large as that of the senate of France, almost twice as large as that of the House of Lords of the British Parliament, and more than a third larger than that of the upper branch of the Imperial Legislature of Germany. When we reflect upon the fact that our country is today the unchallenged leader among the nations of the world, and when we further consider the boundless material wealth of our republic, and the vast commercial and industrial development of our civilization, its tremendous interests at home and its unquestioned prestige abroad, the unrivaled intelligence of its people and the unequalled standard of its system for the general education of its citizens, their high moral excellence and their exaltation of purpose—when we reflect, I say, upon all these stupendous facts, which are so largely the result of beneficent legislation, you will agree with me, I know, in the assertion that this body to which you have elected me outranks all other deliberative and legislative assemblies in the world.

Under our national constitution the two houses of congress have in most respects an equal voice in legislation, the only important exception being the requirement that all revenue bills shall originate in the popular branch. In addition to its legislative powers, however, the Senate exercises in conjunction with the president, to the exclusion of the House, important executive powers in the ratification of treaties and in the confirmation of his appointments to all important offices. Those offices include, for example, the members of the cabinet, the judges of the supreme and other federal courts, presidential postmasters, and the officers of the army and navy.

The part played in this exalted body by the senators from our great state since the day of its admission into the Union has been a most useful and creditable one, and few states can show a more illustrious roster of senators, or a list of statesmen who have wrought more devotedly and effectively for their state and country.

We meet today in the midst of unprecedented prosperity within our borders. Our wealth is accumulating by leaps and bounds; our greatest single interest, agriculture, is flourishing in all its manifold ramifications, a remarkable proportional area of our soil is under thorough cultivation, and that area is extending year by year; our transportation facilities, already superior to those of any other state, are undergoing constant improvement and further enlargement; our diversified manufactures are thriving and have brought us to that high condition that we stand fifth in the output of our industrial institutions among the states. The commercial and productive enterprises of our citizens are meeting with deserved success, employment is general in all the avenues of industry and labor is everywhere well rewarded. The finances of the state government are in splendid condition, our charitable and penal institutions are creditably conducted, our banks and other financial concerns are solvent and are administered with conservatism, safety and profit, our common schools and our higher educational institutions are unrivaled among the states of the Union. With our people as a whole, happy, prosperous and contented, everywhere throughout our borders are to be seen the characteristic results of their thrift and progress in moral, intellectual and material well-being. But better than this, our country at large is still at flood tide of fortune and prosperity. Peace and plenty abound throughout the confines of the republic. The American people have demonstrated to all the world an inherent capacity for self-government. The greatness of the republic at home exceeds the dearest dreams of our fathers, and its prestige abroad is unquestioned around the globe.

We are now well embarked on the twentieth century and none but the faint-hearted may question that the triumphs we have already achieved for the happiness of mankind under our free government will be exceeded by the triumphs yet to come. We have no reason to doubt that the ship of state, with President Roosevelt at the helm, will continue its happy voyage, or to doubt that our beloved home commonwealth, under the guiding hand of Governor Hanley, will further advance in rank and importance in the sisterhood of states. Difficult problems, it is true, confront us, problems economic, social and political, but with courage and self-reliance, and with a steadfast faith in an overruling providence, with hope and confidence unabated, we can move forward to their ultimate solution.

Again I thank you, gentlemen of this joint assembly, for the trust you have so generously reposed in me, and in conclusion permit me to sincerely wish for each of you, both personally and officially, the full realization of your every worthy ambition.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18 1905

THE speeches of Senators Beveridge and Hemenway before the General Assembly after their election today are found in another part of the paper. It will be worth your while to read them.

JAMES A. HEINENWAY, who succeeds Vice-President-Elect Fairbanks in the United States Senate, is in every way worthy of this high honor. For ten years he has served the First district in Congress and in that time he has risen to be one of the most useful and most influential men in congress. He is now chairman of the Appropriations Committee, about the most important chairmanship in congress at this time. At the head of this committee he has large responsibilities but he is proving himself a wise and conservative leader. He takes rank with the ablest men in congress. The Republicans of Indiana make no mistake in sending him to the senate. He will reflect credit on his state and his party and will soon be recognized as one of the leading men of the senate.

Advertised Letter

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

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GENTS.
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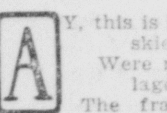
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THE HUNTER OF THE PRAIRIES

By William Cullen Bryant



ANOTHER consideration regarding Bryant is that, representing a modern development of poetry under American inspiration, he was also a descendant of the early Massachusetts colonists, being connected with the pilgrim fathers through three ancestral lines. He inherited the strong religious feeling of this ancestry, which was united in him with a deep and sensitive love of nature. This led him to reflect in his poems the strength and beauty of American landscape, vividly as it had never before been mirrored, and the blending of serious thought and innate piety with the sentiment for nature so reflected gave a new and impressive result—George Parsons Lathrop in Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature.



Free stray the lucid streams, and find
No taint in these fresh lawns and
shades;
Free spring the flowers that scent the wind
Where never scythe has swept the
glades.

Alone the Fire, when frost-winds
sear
The heavy herbage of the ground,
Gathers his annual harvest here.
With roaring like the battle's sound,
And hurrying flames that sweep the
plain,
And smoke-streaks rushing up the
sky;
I meet the flames with flames again
And at my door they cover and die.

Here, from dim woods, the aged past
Speaks solemnly, and I behold
The boundless future in the vast
And lonely river, seaward rolled.
Who feeds its founts with rain and
dew?
Who moves, I ask, its gliding mass,
And trains the bordering vines, whose
blue
Bright clusters tempt me as I pass?

Broad are these streams—my steed
obeys,
Plunges, and bears me through the
tide.
Wide are these woods—I tread the
moss,
Of giant stems, nor ask a guide.
I hunt the day's last glimmer dies
O'er woody vale and grassy height,
And kind the voice and glad the eyes
That welcome my return at night.

With what free growth the elm and
plane
Fling their huge arms across my
way.
Gray, old, and cumbered with a train
Of vines, as huge, and old, and gray!

NOTHING IN THE WORLD

Can be compared with good comfortable vision. If you are suffering from Eye Sight defects, we can prescribe lens power that is guaranteed to bring relief.

Mr. and Mrs. Harsch, Eye Sight Specialists.

71 N. CHESTNUT, ST.

REDDINGTON.

Oliver Sweeney who has been confined to his home for some time with rheumatism, was not so well last week.

Wm. Bowman was elected road supervisor at this place Saturday.

Miss Della Hulse was the guest of Miss Della Reid of Browns Corner Saturday night and Sunday.

James Lucky and wife and son Charles and Miss Nolan attended the Farmers' Institute at Seymour Monday and Tuesday.

Roy Day returned home from North Vernon Saturday where he has been visiting his parents.

Mrs. Pearl McClintock is confined to her home with a lame back.

Bert Foist of Illinois, is visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Edgar Perry and son Homer, of Hayden, made a business trip to this place Monday.

Harrison Foist and Frank Waldorf are delivering a lot of logs to Seymour.

Charles Martin of Seymour, took dinner with Dr. Hunter and wife Monday.

Ennis and Willis Emily of near Scipio, were the guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John McClintock Saturday night.

Tip Glasson, of Seymour, was a business caller at this place Monday.

Mrs. Susan Gruber was the guest of her son Lyman Gruber and family Thursday.

Mrs. Mary Ann Stewart of Illinois, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Malinda Swengel of this place Sunday.

Geo. McConnell and wife of Scipio, were the guests of her mother Mrs. Sarah Shields, Friday.

Misses Grace Fwing and Edna Wallace of Seymour, were guests of Miss Lucy Baldwin Sunday.

Howard Perry, of Hayden and Wm. Waldorf of Scipio visited relatives at this place Saturday.

Harry Dray came down from Indianapolis Sunday to visit friends, Miss Nettie Davis and Harley Davis accompanied him home.

John Davis and wife and Clyde Harris and family were the guests of Ed Davis and wife Saturday.

WESTON.

Our merchant, F. M. Kellar, has been sick but is some better now.

U. M. Hopkins will ship a car of hogs to Cincinnati Tuesday.

J. C. Hoffman made a business trip to Paris Crossing Monday.

Mrs. Milton Hopkins has returned to Indianapolis after visiting friends and relatives here.

James Johnson made a business trip to Seymour Saturday.

Wash Kinder was elected supervisor of District No. 8 Saturday.

Our pastor will begin a protracted meeting in about three weeks at the Mt. Zion church.

J. W. Hargeshimer has his school room papered and has received a lot of letters for it.

George Artz has purchased a new residence near Graham.

BABY SCHANER

Restored To Health By Vinol After Everything Else Had Failed.

Mrs. Schaner's Letter Published by Request of The W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Mrs. Schaner writes: "Our baby had been ill for months, was frail, sickly, and could not digest its food, and I want you to accept my sincere thanks for recommending Vinol. The effect was all we could hope for. After the first dose our baby commenced to retain its food and since taking Vinol has gained 20 pounds. We consider this a remarkable record."

In talking to a reporter Mr. Peter of the W. F. Peter Drug Co. assured him that this is only one of many cases that have come to his attention where Vinol has restored health and strength to children after everything else had failed, and in many cases actually saved lives.

"You know," continued Mr. Peter "Vinol is not a patent medicine, but a cod liver oil medicine which contains all the curative, strength creating elements of cod liver oil, but without a drop of oil. It is delicious to take and will make pure, rich, red blood, sound flesh and muscle tissue, and create health and strength more surely and quickly than anything we have ever sold in our store."

"In the strongest manner we unhesitatingly endorse and guarantee Vinol to increase the appetite, cure stomach troubles, give strength and renewed vitality to weak, puny children and the aged, build up the run-down, tired and debilitated, make the weak strong, cure chronic coughs and colds, or return every dollar paid for it."

"I just wish every mother in Seymour who has a sick, puny, or ailing child, every old person and every run-down and debilitated person would try Vinol on our guarantee to give them back every cent they pay us for Vinol if it does not give entire satisfaction." W. F. Peter Drug Co.

BABY OF MRS. P. SCHANER.

Ident King of Oberlin college, covering the amounts. Those included in the list of beneficiaries are the Oberlin students, old soldiers, people of small means, churches and the like.

Provision is made for the appointment of a commission, whose personal director shall be reimbursed. A letter from the steel king containing the draft was received here Tuesday, and the announcement was made by President King Tuesday afternoon. It was through loans made to Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick that the Citizens National bank failed.

Dalai Lama Heard From.

Peking, Jan. 18.—It is reported that Dalai Lama, who fled from Tibet when the Youngusband expedition entered the sacred city, and who is now at Urga, intends going to Kiakhta for the purpose of negotiating with the Russian government. It is reported that the Taotai Tang Shao Ki of Tientsin, is going to Tibet by way of Szechuan.

Cecilian Recital.

Under the auspices of the Seymour Lodge of Elks a Cecilian recital was given Tuesday evening in the lodge room. The artists were Miss Flora Marguerite Bertelle, soprano, Mathias Oliver, violinist, and S. M. Frenkel, at the Cecilian. Those fortunate enough to be present speak in very complimentary terms of the excellence of the program and of the musical skill demonstrated by each of the performers. It was in every way a very enjoyable evening's entertainment and much credit is due the committee that had it in charge.

The recital was a compliment to the Seymour Elks from the Montenegro-Riehm Music Company, of Louisville, of which John Riehm, a former resident of this city, is a member. He took much personal interest in the matter and the Elks feel very grateful to him for this very delightful entertainment.

PEA RIDGE.

Deej Root visited his friends at Pishook one day last week.
Morton Elliott bought a horse of John Summers last week.

Mrs. John Louden and son spent Sunday with her daughter Mrs. J. N. Persinger.

J. C. Martin, wife and son Clyde, and Miss Blanche Julian spent Sunday with T. J. Holmes and family.

John Grisamore, Sr. left Saturday to spend a few days with his son Frank, near West Baden.

John H. Weddell returned home Saturday after spending a week with relatives in Elwood.

School closed Monday on account of the teacher having the mumps.

Mrs. Emma Blythe and children, of Medora, spent last week at her brother's, L. N. Persinger's.

Edw. Wyman, Whitmer's medicine agent of Seymour, passed through here last week.

Wm. Richards, our huxter from Clearspring falling to come this week, caused most of our people to try the ice to Medora.

Miss Esta Holmes was the guest of Miss Leona Kendall Sunday.

Mabel and Ralph Goetz-Alva, May and Grace Henderson visited Harry Henderson's school Monday.

Miss Blanche Julian is visiting relatives at Medora this week.

Orpha Persinger was the guest of Alice Martin Sunday.

Regulates the stomach and bowels, heals and soothes the little ones' stomachs and gives them a beautiful and natural sleep. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the children's benefactor. 35 cents. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

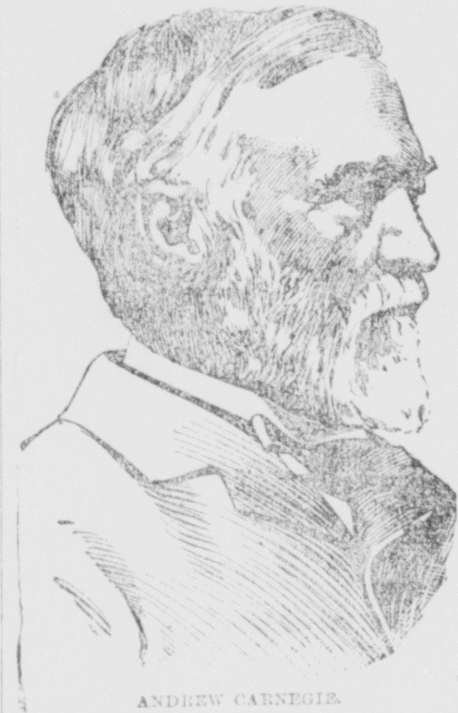


ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE
(Re-elected United States Senator from Indiana today.)

LOSSES REIMBURSED

Carnegie Makes Glad the Hearts of Oberlin People.

Oberlin, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Andrew Carnegie will make good the losses of those who suffered worst in the failure of the Citizens National bank. In fact he has already made good these losses, for a draft has been received by President King of Oberlin college, covering the amounts. Those included in the list of beneficiaries are the Oberlin students, old soldiers, people of small means, churches and the like.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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Will Make Hearing Public.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The international commission appointed to inquire into the North Sea incident held a closed session at the foreign office and received statements of particulars from both sides, which will be made public at the session of the commission tomorrow.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Senator Depew was re-elected by the New York legislature today.

The North Dakota legislature has re-elected United States Senator McCumber.

Fifty-nine persons perished as the result of an avalanche of rock at Naesdale, Norway.

Eugene Hale was re-elected to the United States senate for a fifth term by the Maine legislature.

At the annual meeting of the Boston chamber of commerce Henry M. Whitney was elected president.

United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich was elected by the Rhode Island general assembly for a fifth term.

Former Congressman George Sutherland was elected United States senator from Utah to succeed Thomas Kearns.

There is every indication that the Russian second Pacific squadron intends to cruise in the Indian ocean for some time.

A Japanese torpedo boat captured the Dutch steamer Wilhelmina, which was carrying coal from Carlsbad to Vladivostok.

Thomas K. Niedringhaus was elected by the legislature of Missouri to succeed Francis M. Cockrell in the United States senate.

Philander C. Knox was elected United States senator from Pennsylvania for the short and long terms to succeed the late Senator Quay.

Bishop John Bryant Small, one of the best-known negro bishops in this country, is dead at his home at York, Pa. Bishop Small was born in Barbadoes in 1835.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was re-elected for a full term by the Massachusetts legislature, and W. Murray Crane was chosen to complete the remainder of Senator Hoar's term.

An agreeable movement of the bowels without any unpleasant effect is produced by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by C. W. Milbous.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

W. F. Peter Drug Co.

DOWN TO BUSINESS

With the Senatorial Election Out of the Way Legislature Clears Decks.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

Much of the Preliminary Work Has Been Accomplished and Business Will Now Be Pushed.

Formality of Electing Two United States Senators Was Completed This Afternoon.

Indianapolis, Jan. 18.—The formality of electing two United States senators was not completed until this afternoon, when the house and senate met in joint session to canvass the result of the vote. Then the size of the landslide in November was evident, for the Republican candidates received a total of 117 votes, while the Democrats received but 33. The Republican majority was 84, the largest in the history of the party in this state. However, there was no disposition to "rub it in" on the Democrats, and the members of the minority took the situation philosophically as well as good-naturedly, so there was nothing to mar the day.

There was even more enthusiasm today than yesterday, for the two successful candidates made their appearance and thanked the legislature for the honors bestowed on them. Senator Beveridge made the first speech and spoke in his usual eloquent way. His reception was cordial indeed.

Senator Hemenway's reception was no less cordial and enthusiastic, although he is not so well known as his colleague. He made a brief but felicitous speech, thanking the legislature for what it had done for him and promising his best efforts in the future as a member of the highest lawmaking body in the land.

Senator Hemenway left here at 3 o'clock for Evansville, accompanied, or escorted, rather, by a large delegation of triumphant First district men, who will tonight give a big banquet and reception in his honor at Evansville. He will reach home some time tomorrow, when all Booneville will turn out to do him honor. He expects to return to Washington on the latter part of the week.

Senator Beveridge was also the recipient of much attention from his constituents. He and Senator Hemenway are already flooded with telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the state. Senator Beveridge expects to return to Washington at once, as the debate on the statehood bill is demanding his attention.

With the election of the two United States senators out of the way, the legislature will now get out the outside features and get down to the real business. Over 200 bills have been introduced and action has not been taken on many. It is probable that the legislature will soon begin holding afternoon sessions.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT

Important Present-Day Movement Based Upon Historic Foundation.

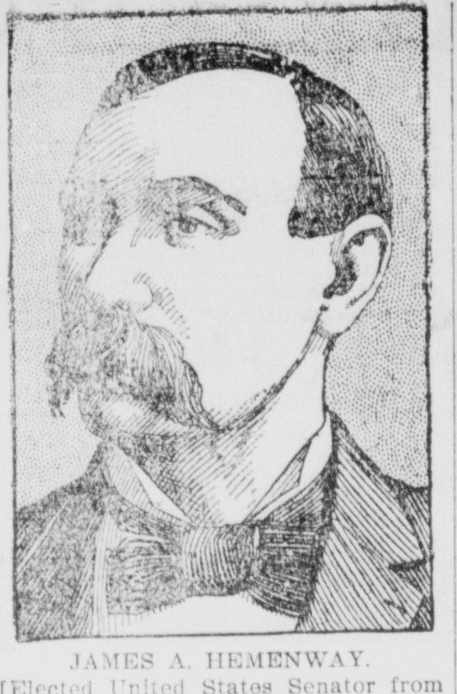
Indianapolis, Jan. 18.—In his annual address before the miners' convention President John Mitchell declared in favor of the Roachdale system of co-operative stores now in operation in Great Britain, and which constitute the most successful labor movement of the last half-century. It is interesting to know in this connection that the originator of this system was a man who played a large part in the early history of Indiana, Robert Owen of New Lanark and New Harmony, and father of the brilliant family which played so large a part in the institutional development of this state. The New Harmony experiments in social reconstruction, the most notable in the history of the last century, were only one chapter in the history of Owen's life-long labor for the alleviation of the condition of the world's working classes. After the failure of the New Harmony venture Robert Owen returned to England for the further development of plans for the betterment of conditions among wage-earners. Among these plans was the co-operative store, the adoption of which in America John Mitchell advocates after so many years of their successful operation in England. It is said that one of the most important features of the co-operative store systems, namely, the labor note, was derived by Owen from Josiah Warren, one of the many men of genius who flocked to New Harmony in community days. Warren conducted at New Harmony what he called a "time store" and circulated what he called "labor notes." This was in 1825. It is a rather remarkable fact that out of a little Indiana community, in what was then the "back-wood," should have originated a movement that has proved of vast advantage to the English working classes, and after three-quarters of a century is advocated for American adoption by the greatest among American labor leaders addressing a convention of bituminous miners gathered on Indiana soil.

Indiana Retail Merchants.

Vincennes, Ind., Jan. 18.—The fifth annual convention of the Indiana Retail Merchants' association is in session in this city, and the meeting promises to be one of the largest the association has ever held.

California, Mexico, Pacific Coast Excursions Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Rich fields for investors in West and Southwest. Get details about fares from Pennsylvania Lines ticket agents, or write W. W. Richardson, Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent, Indianapolis.



JAMES A. HEMENWAY.
(Elected United States Senator from Indiana today.)

THEY STUCK TOGETHER

Rumored Bolt Against Niedringhaus Didn't Develop.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 18.—Thomas Niedringhaus of St. Louis received a majority of the total vote cast in both houses of the Missouri legislature for United States senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell. He received a majority of votes on joint ballot. With the exception of two votes for Kerens and Bittinger, the Republicans



THOMAS K. NIEDRINGHAUS.

had all their forces in line for Niedringhaus, the caucus nominee, despite the rumors that seven of the members of the house would bolt. Representative Grace, who introduced the resolution that resulted in the appointment of a committee to investigate the campaign contributions of Niedringhaus and who was accounted an adherent of R. C. Kerens, seconded the speech nominating Niedringhaus. He announced also that he spoke in behalf of Mr. Kerens and his adherents.

Pain Caused Suicide.

New York, Jan. 18.—Henri J. Scheltgen, fifty-five years old, a sculptor and designer of architectural decorations, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a modeling knife. Mental aberration due to continual and excessive pain for the last two weeks, following an unsuccessful operation for the removal of a tumor in his throat, is supposed to have been responsible for the suicide.

Respite for Wife Murderer.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 18.—The governor last night granted a reprieve to J. Samuel McCue, who was to have been hanged at Charlottesville Friday for the murder of his wife, until Feb. 10, to give time for the state supreme court to consider his amended application for a writ of error and super-seedeas.

Mr. Leishman Returns.

New York, Jan. 18.—John G. A. Leishman, American minister to Turkey, who has been on a brief visit to his home in the United States, sailed yesterday on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm on his return to his post of duty.

MARKET REPORT

Prevailing Prices for Grain and Livestock on Jan. 17.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, new, \$1.20; No. 2 red, firm, \$1.22. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 44¢. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 32¢. Hay—Clover, \$10.11; Timothy, \$10.11; millet, \$7.88. Cattle—Steady at \$3.00 to \$5.75. Hogs—Quiet at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Sheep—Steady at \$2.00 to \$4.25. Lambs—Steady at \$5.00 to \$7.75.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—Stronger; No. 2 red, \$1.22. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 45¢. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 33¢. Cattle—Dull at \$2.25 to \$4.85. Hogs—Active at \$4.00 to \$4.75. Sheep—Steady at \$2.25 to \$5.00. Lambs—Slow at \$5.00 to \$7.75.

Livestock at Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.18½. Corn—No. 2, 43½¢. Oats—No. 2, 31½¢. Cattle—Steady; steers, \$5.40 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25. Hogs—Higher at \$4.40 to \$4.75. Sheep—Steady at \$3.25 to \$5.60. Lambs—Steady at \$4 to \$7.75.

At New York.

Cattle—Firm at \$3.75 to \$5.80. Hogs—Firm at \$4.75 to \$5.25. Sheep—Firm at \$3.00 to \$5.75. Lambs—Steady at \$5 to \$8.50.

East Buffalo Livestock.

Cattle—Slow at \$3.75 to \$5.75. Hogs—Dull at \$4.50 to \$4.85. Sheep—Active at \$4.00 to \$6.00. Lambs—Steady at \$4.00 to \$8.00.

Don't wait until your blood is impoverished and you are sick and ailing, but take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It will positively drive out all impurities. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
For Itches, Burns, Sores,
Bears the Signature of

SKIN DISEASES

Altoona, Pa., June 20, 1903.
I was afflicted with Tetter in bad shape. It would appear in blotches as large as my hand, a yellowish color, and scale off. You can imagine how offensive it was. For twelve years I was afflicted with this trouble. At night it was a case of scratch and many times no rest at all. Seeing the good the medicine was doing a friend who was taking it for Eczema, I commenced it, and as a result the eruption began to dry up and disappear, and to-day I am practically a well man. Only two tiny spots are left on the elbow and shin, where once the whole body was affected. I have every confidence in the medicine, and feel sure that in a short time these two remaining spots will disappear. S. S. S. is certainly a great blood purifier, and has done me a world of good. I am grateful for what it has accomplished, and trust that what I have said will lead others who are similarly afflicted to take the remedy and obtain the same good results that I have.
125 East Fifth Ave. JOHN F. LEAR.

While washes, soaps, salves and powders relieve temporarily, they do not reach the real cause of the disease. The blood must be purified before the cure is permanent. S. S. S. contains no potash, arsenic or mineral of any description, but is guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our book on the skin and its diseases, which is mailed free. Our physicians will cheerfully advise without charge any who write us about their cases.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

THE John Ebner ICE CO.

We're Not Prone to Cry "Wolf!" "Wolf!"

WHEN there's no wolf in sight, but when we say there's not enough coal in Seymour to last through the winter WE KNOW WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT.

WE'VE GOT THE LARGEST SUPPLY OF COAL EVER STORED IN SEYMOUR. THIS IS A BROAD STATEMENT, BUT ONE THAT WE CAN PROVE.

A prolonged cold snap will, however, quickly exhaust the supply of every coal dealer in town, and at the same time will prevent a fresh supply reaching here.

Order Now! Right Away!

The best low-priced coal is Black Creek Linton, but Anthracite, Jackson Hill Domestic Nut, "Lincoln" Youghheghey, Pittsburg and Winifrede Lump are for superior grades which cost but little more.

TELEPHONE YOUR ORDER, OR GIVE IT TO MR. W. W. TABB, OUR SOLICITOR, WHOSE VALUABLE SERVICES WE HAVE ENGAGED.

The John Ebner Ice Co.,

Office at Ice Plant, Phones Nos. 4-29

J. M. Burke, Optometrist.
Eyes examined and glasses fitted by the latest and most improved method by a specialist at J. G. Laupus' jewelry store, Friday of each week.

Good Time To Go South.
Lowest Fares Now
Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Winter tourist excursions via any route from Louisville to Florida and all resorts of the South. Get details from Pennsylvania Lines ticket agents, or communicate with W. W. Richardson, Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent, Indianapolis.

One-Way Settlers' Fares to South and Southeast.

One-way excursions to points Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, account Settlers' Excursions will be sold from all ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines, during December, January, February, March and April or full particulars



Special Discount

ON ALL OUR
FINE
BELT
OVERCOATS

We still have some
swell patterns and we
will make it to your
interest to buy now.

THE HUB.

TELEPHONE

We'll Send It

Should you be unable to come out, send to us, or telephone. Your orders will receive the same prompt and careful attention as though you called at the store. No delay when you telephone, as such orders are made up and delivered first. There is no delay on telephone orders.

W. F. PETER DRUG CO.
Phone 400.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 18, 1905.—Threatening with showers tonight and possibly Thursday. No decided change in temperature.

Respects Custom.

A peculiar and interesting letter has been received by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow from Charles F. Lorton, a well-known Jennings county Democrat, who says: "Because I am a Democrat and realizing the custom that to the victors belong the spoils, I beg to respectfully tender you my resignation as postmaster at Commiskey, Jennings county Ind., effective at your pleasure."—Washington Special.

Marriage Licenses.

Henry W. Snyder and Lottie Verce Schryer.
Albert Spaulding and Addie Huter.
Abner S. McGathy and Susanah Lewis.
Charles Oscar Thompson and Jennie Cox.
Oliver E. Steinburger and Lizzie E. Wheeler.

Attention.

Knights and Ladies of Honor. All members of Seymour Lodge No. 648 Knights and Ladies of Honor, are requested to meet in Dr. Ruddick's office, this Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 18, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Sister E. E. Cross.
By order of Protector,
S. Marsh, Sec'y.

Piano Tuning and Repairing.

Mr. S. F. Krebs, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., the well known piano tuner who has gained quite a reputation here at Seymour in doing first class work, will be in the city sometime next week. All orders left at Mr. Leroy Miller's bookstore and at Mrs. O. S. Guernsey's will be promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Entertained Music Club.

Miss Mary Shepard entertained the Utopia Music Club at her home at the Hotel Jonas last evening. The members of the Club were all present and spent the evening together in a manner very enjoyable.

For Sale.

Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Mrs. H. C. Beyer, Route No. 1, Seymour, Ind. 18-21d-19-21-26w
Pittsburg and other kinds of coal at White's. Phone 1. 21d
Elder Matthew Small, who has been pastor of the Christian church at Edinburg for the past seven years, was here to attend the lecture course entertainment. He will leave in a few days to accept a pastorate at Sumpter South Carolina.
Kirdling and coal at H. F. White's. Phone 1. 21d

WATER POLLUTION.

Several Indiana Cities Are making Complaint.

From several Indiana cities have come reports the past three days that their water supply is polluted. Columbus is much worried over her water supply. Terre Haute is troubled and called on the secretary of the state board of health to explain. Seymour has found something wrong with her water supply for two days.

Columbus thinks that her trouble was caused by the sewage from the Mooney tannery being backed up and then being pumped into the city water mains. The people there say the water tastes and smells of carbolic acid. But Mr. Mooney says that the tannery lets nothing in the sewer that would smell like carbolic acid. He says, "would lime mixed with water smell like Carbolic acid?"

Some want to blame the tannery for the trouble here and it may be at fault. But why has it not given us trouble before? For years and years the tannery sewer has emptied into the river a short distance below Columbus pumping station just as it does now.

A news special from Terre Haute about their trouble includes the explanation of Dr. Hurty which may be the explanation of the water pollution at all these places. It reads as follows:

"The bad taste and bad odor of the water-works water continues and many sensational rumors are started as to the cause. Secretary Hurty of the state board of health says there is no pollution and that the taste and odor are due to lack of oxidation while the river is covered with ice."

Forced to Starve.

B. F. Leek, of Concord, Ky. says "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so painful, sometimes, that I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it with Bucklen's Arnica Salve." I great for burns, cuts and wounds. A W. F. Peter Drug Co. Only 25c.

PERSONAL.

H. S. Dell was at North Vernon today.

J. H. Hodapp went to North Vernon this morning.

H. A. Burrell, of Brownstown, was here this morning.

Miss Adda Henderson, went to Medora this morning.

Mrs. Frank Falk came up from Brownstown this morning.

Mrs. D. A. Morton went to Jonesville this morning to visit.

John VandeWalle made a business trip to Brownstown today.

W. W. Isaacs, county treasurer, was in the city this morning.

Mrs. J. W. Cunningham, of Brownstown, was in the city this morning.

B. H. Lett, of Crothersville, made a business trip to Brownstown today.

John C. Branaman and H. H. Prince came up from Brownstown this morning.

Mrs. S. A. Barnes went to North Vernon this morning to spend the day.

Frank Branaman and Frank Hackendorf, of Brownstown, were here last evening.

Dr. W. M. Casey went to Austin again today to see his father, who is very critically ill.

Miss Effie Brown, who has been here the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Shepard, returned to Corydon today.

M. A. St. John and George Peter went to Indianapolis today to witness the election of the United States Senators.

L. Cronrue and family, who have been visiting Mrs. Cronrue's parents here left this morning for their home at Albany.

J. C. Waddell, of Springfield, Mo., general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and legislative representative for the state of Missouri for same order, was in the city Tuesday evening from 5 until 11:50 that night. He was brought up in this county but has been with the Frisco railroad company for the past 24 years.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

Chicken Money.

Mrs. H. C. Beyer, of Rockford, has sold from Jan. 1, '04 to Jan. 1, '05 eggs and chickens to the amount of \$329.94. Her chickens are the Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Early Risers
The famous little pills.

Several Indiana Cities Are making Complaint.

From several Indiana cities have come reports the past three days that their water supply is polluted. Columbus is much worried over her water supply. Terre Haute is troubled and called on the secretary of the state board of health to explain. Seymour has found something wrong with her water supply for two days.

Columbus thinks that her trouble was caused by the sewage from the Mooney tannery being backed up and then being pumped into the city water mains. The people there say the water tastes and smells of carbolic acid. But Mr. Mooney says that the tannery lets nothing in the sewer that would smell like carbolic acid. He says, "would lime mixed with water smell like Carbolic acid?"

Some want to blame the tannery for the trouble here and it may be at fault. But why has it not given us trouble before? For years and years the tannery sewer has emptied into the river a short distance below Columbus pumping station just as it does now.

A news special from Terre Haute about their trouble includes the explanation of Dr. Hurty which may be the explanation of the water pollution at all these places. It reads as follows:

"The bad taste and bad odor of the water-works water continues and many sensational rumors are started as to the cause. Secretary Hurty of the state board of health says there is no pollution and that the taste and odor are due to lack of oxidation while the river is covered with ice."

Forced to Starve.

B. F. Leek, of Concord, Ky. says "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so painful, sometimes, that I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it with Bucklen's Arnica Salve." I great for burns, cuts and wounds. A W. F. Peter Drug Co. Only 25c.

PERSONAL.

H. S. Dell was at North Vernon today.

J. H. Hodapp went to North Vernon this morning.

H. A. Burrell, of Brownstown, was here this morning.

Miss Adda Henderson, went to Medora this morning.

Mrs. Frank Falk came up from Brownstown this morning.

Mrs. D. A. Morton went to Jonesville this morning to visit.

John VandeWalle made a business trip to Brownstown today.

W. W. Isaacs, county treasurer, was in the city this morning.

Mrs. J. W. Cunningham, of Brownstown, was in the city this morning.

B. H. Lett, of Crothersville, made a business trip to Brownstown today.

John C. Branaman and H. H. Prince came up from Brownstown this morning.

Mrs. S. A. Barnes went to North Vernon this morning to spend the day.

SUPERVISORS.

Men who Will Look After Roads in Jackson County.

In the several road districts of Jackson county road supervisors were elected last Saturday. Below are given by township those chosen:

DRIETWOOD
District No. 1—Daniel Griffin.
" " 2—John Reddicker.
" " 3—Fred Teulker.
" " 4—Lee Robinson.

GRASSYFORK.
District No. 1—Albert Zicker.
" " 2—Harmon Stahl.
" " 3—William Waskom.
" " 4—Louis Boggs.

BROWNSTOWN.
District No. 1—Joel Lucas.
" " 2—Morton Workinger.
" " 3—Tie vote, no election.
" " 4—Frank Darlange.

WASHINGTON.
District No. 1—Sanford C. Love.
" " 2—Harmon Kriete.
" " 3—Louis Brandt.
" " 4—Edward Rodert.

JACKSON.
District No. 1—J. H. Robbins.
" " 2—Nichols Maschino.
" " 3—Charles Rosemeyer.
" " 4—Wm. Sutherland.

REDDING.
District No. 1—Wm. Bowman.
" " 2—John Mettett.
" " 3—Pollard Abell.

VERNON.
District No. 1—John Bedel.
" " 2—Wm. Hildreth.
" " 3—Edward A. Hall.
" " 4—John Rider.

OWEN.
District No. 1—William Brown.
" " 2—Robt. McMillan.
" " 3—James Bagwell.
" " 4—Allen Gray.

SALT CREEK.
District No. 1—Samuel Taylor.
" " 2—James E. Martin.
" " 3—M. S. Norman.
" " 4—Will Combs.

HAMILTON.
District No. 1—Fred Ellis.
" " 2—Oliver Graves.
" " 3—Wm. A. J. Smith.
" " 4—Oliver Robertson.

At noon today the trustee of Carr township had not reported to the Clerk the elections in his township.

M. W. A. and R. N. Installation.

The Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors will have their installation of officers followed by a banquet this evening. The following is the program:

Music.....Miss Alice Marshall
Invocation.....Rev. Harley Jackson
Music.....Miss Alice Marshall

Opening address.....A. N. Munden
Good of the Order.....Jos. H. Shea
Music.....Miss Alice Marshall

Special.....Earl Cox
Why you should be a Woodman.....
Installation of Royal Neighbors officers.

Installation of Modern Woodmen officers.

Exhibition Drill by Royal Neighbors, commanded by Capt. Bartlett.

Exhibition Drill by Modern Woodmen commanded by Capt. Carter.

Banquet.

Installing officers: Mrs. Dr. R. H. Mennet and Mrs. Rachel Hudson, Royal Neighbors of Columbus. District Deputy, S. G. Fitch, Modern Woodmen of Columbus.

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BUSINESS MEN

Win Two Games Out of Three in Contest With Clerks.

There was another spirited contest at the Bowling Alleys last night between the business men's team and the clerks. It was a very interesting game and it was witnessed by numerous visitors. Scores as follows:

BUSINESS MEN.
Dehler.....86 117 99
Williams.....101 115 123
Saltmarsh.....131 91 126
Liddle.....108 94 110
Shinness.....125 99 108

Totals 556 516 566

CLERKS.
Ross.....119 86 113
Himler.....149 87 134
Spier.....89 86 119
Hancock.....92 77 118
Schmitt.....90 103 140

Totals 539 439 624
Tonight the game will be between the Independents and the Quailities.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

Which is Better—Try an Experiment or Profit by a Seymour Citizen's Experience.

Something new in experiment. Must be proved to be as represented. The statement of a manufacturer is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now supposing you had a bad back, A lame, weak or aching one, Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so called cures.

Endorsed by strangers from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Easy to prove local testimony. Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Read this case: Mrs. James Pollard of 501 Cincinnati avenue, says: "I know that my back stopped aching and that my kidneys have not bothered me since I used Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at C. W. Milhous', the druggist. I had previous to using them, a feeling of languor which made me tired mornings, my back ached all the time and at times I was very dizzy. After the positive results I obtained from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills I have no hesitation in recommending this reliable remedy to others."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Sold His Store.

Edward Davis, who has been in the mercantile business at Reddington has sold his stock of goods, store building and residence to J. T. Gleson. The goods were invoiced Tuesday and the new owner takes charge at once.

A Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party may be given to your stomach and liver, by taking a medicine which will relieve their pain and discomfort, viz: Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are a most wonderful remedy, affording sure relief and cure for headache, dizziness and constipation. 25c at W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Bent Her Double.

"I know no one, for four weeks, when I was sick with typhoid and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter, of Pittsburg, Pa., "and when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength, and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders; at W. F. Peter Drug Co., price 50c

DIED.

CROSS.—Mrs. E. E. Cross died at Chicago Junction, Ohio, Tuesday Jan. 17, aged about 72 years. She lived in Seymour most of her life until about five years ago when she went to Chicago Junction, Ohio, to live with her sons there. Her husband died about a year ago. She leaves four sons, Frank at Bedford, Aaron here in Seymour, and Columbus and Clem at Chicago Junction, Ohio. The remains will be brought here Thursday evening and announcement of the funeral will be made later.

It Will Surprise You—Try It.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford Conn.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 5c each, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

SEE THE PANTS WE ARE SELLING FOR

THE "Hufangl" Trouser



Sale

Twice a year in January and August we have a sale of Men's Trousers, to clean up the lines and make room for new goods. No matter how many pairs of trousers you own another pair or two will be a good buy at the prices we are selling them.

SEE THE PANTS WE ARE SELLING FOR

\$1.75

Thomas Clothing Co.

WINTER CLOTHING AT CUT PRICES.

Our Mid-Winter Clearance Sale is Now on. You Profit, we Lose

All the Suits and Overcoats in our store have been reduced. Some half, some third, some quarter. All our regular and excellent clothing.

We don't put in "Fillers." If we did, we could make a nice profit out of our reduction sales.

But after the most successful six months' business in our experience we are satisfied to take a loss and clean up the tables for the spring stock.

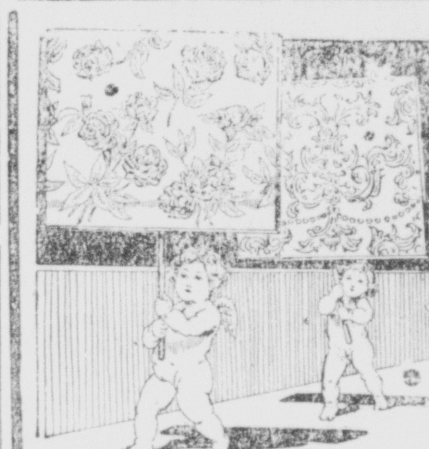
NOTE THESE PRICES.

Boy's Heavy Fleece Underwear marked down to.....19c
Black, Tan and Fancy Half Hose marked down to.....7c
\$1.25 Hats all colors and shapes marked down to.....79c
Men's and Boys' \$10.00 Suits marked down to.....6.98
Children \$2.00 Suit, marked down to.....1.35
50c All Wool Knee Pants marked down to.....38c
15c Suspenders marked down to.....8c
Boys' Heavy Fleece Working Shirts marked down to.....33c
Regular 50c and 75c Dress Shirts marked down to.....39c

The above are only a few of the many Bargains we are offering. Every price we name during this sale is a strong invitation for you to call.

ADOLPH STEINWEDEL

10 South Chestnut St., Rosenfeld Building.



Just a Sample of Our Wall Paper.

These designs are pretty, but we have those which are much prettier. We are not satisfied with merely getting pretty designs. We want to get designs PRETTIER than pretty. There must be something here to suit you, if you will only take time to drop in and see. At present we are selling paper at two cents a roll up.

Miller's Book Store.

No. 20 W. Second St., Seymour, Ind.

H. W. CULVER, BROKER.

Correspondent of

The O'Dell Stock and Grain Co.

CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO

Capital - - \$250,000
(Fully Paid)

Dealers in Stocks Grain and Provisions, either on margin or for delivery Private wire service. Local Office Pfaffenberger Block. Phone No. 150.

Dr. F. Lett

VETERINARY SURGEON

Office Third street between Chestnut and Walnut.

Calls answered day or night.

Office Phone No. 80.

Residence Phone No. 7

Early Risers
The famous little pills.

LADIES

Who have tender feet and wish a neat, comfortable fitting shoe, should try the famous Julia Marlow Shoes. Many who have tried them will wear no others. Sold only at

PFaffenberger's SHOE STORE.

LEWIS & SWAILS, ATTORNEYS.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

T. M. JACKSON, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

104 W. SECOND STREET.

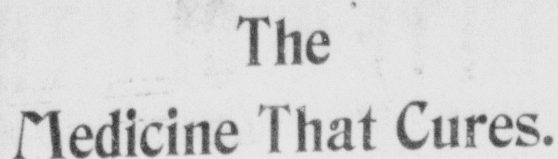
R. E. HARRIS, DENTIST.

Rooms 3 and 4, Masonic Temple OVER POSTOFFICE.

Phones—Office 328, Residence. 382

New Pennsylvania Time Table.

NORTHBOUND.
No. 31.....8:06 a. m.
No. 19.....9:50 a. m.
No. 33.....3:35 p. m.
No. 27.....4:54 p. m.
No. 1.....9:52 p. m.
SOUTHBOUND.
No. 6.....5:10 a.



Dr. E. Buchanan
WRITER AND LECTURER.

WINE of GARDU

from Indianapolis and Vincennes to and from Indianapolis, Washington, Martinsville and intermediate points.

EVANOA—Southern Indiana Station; with Evansville & Indianapolis to and from Evansville and intermediate points.

FROM—From Indianapolis, to and from Mitchell and Bloomington.

REYMOUR JUNCTION—Southern Indiana Station; with Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points.

REYMOUR—With Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points; with B. & O. S. W., to and from Indianapolis and intermediate points and intermediate stations.

On Sundays local tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip.

Central Passenger Association Mileage Tickets will be honored by this company.

For time tables and further information apply to the nearest agent, or to

V. H. ROSEMAN, C. P. & O.,
Terre Haute, Ind.